

Administration Report
of
Manipur State
For the year
1928 - 29

By
A. G. McCall, I. C. S.
President, Manipur State Darbar

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

MANIPUR STATE.

FOR THE YEAR

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PRESIDENT, MANIPUR STATE DARBAR.

Imphal.

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CHAPTER I.



GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The State of Manipur lies between Latitude 23°50' and 25°30' North, and Longitude 93°10' and 94°30' East. The area of the State is 8,456 square miles, of which 7,350 square miles consist of hilly and mountainous country inhabited by Naga and Kuki tribes. The Manipuris or Meitheis inhabit the central valley which has an estimated area of 700 square miles. The total population of the State, according to the census of 1921, was 3,84,016 of which 2,59,614 are inhabitants of Manipur valley and 1,24,402 of the Hill Tracts.

Area and Population.

2. The revenue of the last five years averages Rs. 7,40,681. The State pays the Government of India an annual tribute of Rs. 5,000.

Revenue and Tribute.

3. His Highness Maharajah Chura Chand Singh, C. B. E., was 43 years 11 months and 16 days old on March 31st 1929. His Highness is a Manipuri Kshatria, and has six wives ; (1) Ngangbam Dhanamanjuri Ibemacha, (2) Chingakham Sayama Sakhi, (3) Ngangbam Preo Sakhi, (4) Chongtham Chetanamanjuri, (5) Haobam Lilabati and (6) Maisnam Subadani.

His Highness and the Raj Family.

His Highness has three sons by the second Rani, four daughters by the first Rani, one son (adopted by the first Rani) and two daughters by the third Rani, one son by the fifth Rani and one daughter by the sixth Rani born on January 8th 1929. The eldest son is aged twenty one years, the second eighteen, the third fifteen, and the fourth and fifth five years.

During the year under report, His Highness's eldest son was a member of the special standing committee on Educational affairs. Arrangements for his marriage to Rajkumari Tharendra Kishori (Ramu Priya) of Bodokhemidi were commenced. Two of His Highness's sons continued to study at the Rajkumar College at Raipur.

4. Arrangements were completed for the visit to the State of His Excellency Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, as the guest of His Highness, the Maharajah, but owing to unavoidable circumstances His Excellency was compelled, with an expression of most sincere regret, to postpone his visit owing to unavoidable and exceptional circumstances.

During the year the State was visited by Mr. W. C. M. Dundas C. I. E., Inspector General of Police, Assam, who inspected the 4th Battalion of the Assam Rifles under the command of Major Goodall M. B. E. I. A. in the months of May 1928 and March 1929. Mr. E. P. Burke, Officiating Superintending Engineer, visited the State in December 1928. Rai Bahadur H. K. Rata Postmaster General, Bengal, accompanied by Mr. S. N. Das Deputy Postmaster General, Shillong also visited the State.

On behalf of the North-East India General Mission Society Mr. Williams, the Home Director, accompanied by Mr. Colman, the American Secretary, and Dr. Turneday, a member of the Mission's Home Council, visited the State specially, and explained the attitude of their Society to the Mission's Christian converts resident within the State.

5. The conduct of the Hill Tribes was good and in view of the improved bearing of the villages of the Mao and Maram groups their confiscated guns were once again restored to them.

Relations between the State and the American Baptist Mission showed mutual understanding while the previous misunderstandings with the North-East India General Mission were completely set at rest through the efforts of a Delegation from England and the United States, of the Society's Directors who visited the State. The Delegation relieved the State of any responsibility for the actions which had caused the former misunderstanding with the result that the North-East India General Mission has addressed His Highness the Maharajah with a request that an European representative of the Mission may be permitted to live within the State, which petition has since been sympathetically dealt with by His Highness.

The Sub-Divisional Officers Messrs B. C. Gasper, and S. J. Duncan continued to hold charge of their respective Sub-Divisions, Churachandpur and Tamenlong, throughout the year while the services of Mr. L. L. Peters were reclaimed by the Local Government, with the result that from the forenoon of the 21st February 1929 till the end of the year Mr. B. C. Gasper held charge of the North-East Sub-division in addition to his own duties. Mr. Gasper was on tour 159 days in his own Sub-division only, Mr. Peters 163 and Mr. Duncan 158.

The number of permanent Military out-posts was the same as in the previous year i. e. one at each Sub-divisional headquarters.

6. For the disposal of interdistrict cases, the following border relations with British Districts meetings were held during the year under report:—

- (1) At Yangdung on the Manipur-Chin Hills boundary in May between the Assistant Superintendent, Chin Hills and myself.
- (2) At Mao in June between the Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, the Political Agent in Manipur and myself.
- (3) At Tipaimukh in September between the Assistant Superintendent, Lushai Hills and the Sub-Divisional Officer Churachandpur and myself.
- (4) At Tamu in January between the Sub-Divisional Officer Mawlaik, Upper Chindwin, and the Political Agent in Manipur and myself.
- (5) At Laisong in July between the Sub-Divisional Officer North Cachar Hills and the Sub-Divisional Officer Tamenlong.
- (6) At Henima in September between the Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, and the Sub-Divisional Officer Tamenlong.

7. His Highness spent 3 days touring in the valley and inspected State works and Judicial Courts. It was a matter of great joy to the subjects that the health of His Highness improved considerably towards the close of the year.

I was on tour for 63 days in the valley and 88 days in the Hills including trips to Border Meetings. I visited Jiribam after the conclusion of the Lushai Border Meeting at Tipaimukh. My visit to Jiribam was of as satisfactory from an administrative point of view as I would have hoped, owing to my visit being made in a hurry, at the request of the Political Agent in Manipur, in order to settle a somewhat serious dispute in conjunction with Captain Lightfoot, Superintendent of Police Cachar, between the Mouzadar of Jiribam and the local tea garden Manager. A satisfactory settlement was concluded, after which my already long absence from Imphal necessitated my immediate return.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE.

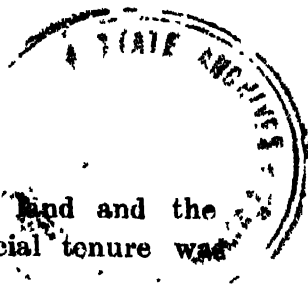
Babu Upendra Krisna Chakravarti B. A. continued to hold charge of the Land Revenue Office and Settlement Work throughout the year. Besides this he assessed foreigners' Income Tax and trading license fees. He was on tour 102 days. Sanjenbam Nadia Singh B. A. relinquished his appointment of Sub-Deputy Collector after six years and eight months service to take up the appointment of Superintendent of the State Office as from February first 1929. This appointment was offered to him as he had shewn character and diligence while serving under the Land Revenue Officer. He toured 34 days. He was succeeded by Raj-kumar Setu Singh B. A. to whom Sanjenbam Nadia Singh handed over charge on February 1st 1929. Raj-kumar Setu Singh toured for 22 days.

2. There were four *Kanungos* and twenty eight permanent *Amins*, as before. Only three *Amins* were employed in the cadastral survey of the valley and the rest in their ordinary duties of settlement work. In addition, one temporary *Kanungo* for three months, and 30 *Amins* for about two months were employed in survey.

One permanent *Amin* was also employed, throughout the year on settlement work in Jiribam and, in addition one new permanent *Amin* was appointed on 27th April 1928. This increase of staff was necessary owing to the fact that Pattas, when possible, will now be issued to the actual cultivators of specific plots and, further, because in certain well established blocks the rate of revenue, per bigha, has been raised from 5 to 8 annas.

The cadastral survey of one circle of Ahalup Pana, comprising an area of about 16.376 square miles, was begun in January and the field work was nearly completed at the close of the year under report.

3. In certain Blocks of Jiribam, which have now become well established, the revenue was raised from 5 Annas per bigha to 8 which rate is to remain unaltered until March 31st 1943. No other change in the assessment of Land Revenue was made. During the year under report 2,753 bighas (910.08 acres) of land, as against 5,300 bighas, (1754.04 acres) in the previous year, were measured in the *dariabadi* survey, and 377 bighas (124.62 acres) as against 340 bighas (112.39 acres) were relinquished. The net increase in the total area of *Ryotwari* land cultivated was 1,476 bighas (487.93 acres).



Owing to the death of some tenants of maintenance land and the transfer of some State land to *Khas*, the land held in special tenure was reduced by 565 bighas (186.77 acres).

In Jiribam 304 bighas (100.49 acres) of land under regular settlement were newly assessed to revenue and 25 bighas (8.26 acres) were relinquished. The area held under one year lease was 877 bighas (289.91 acres) as against 1906 bighas (630.08 acres) in the previous year. The number of settled villages increased from 41 to 44.

4. The current demand of the valley was Rs. 4,93,452 as against Rs. 4,91,256 in the previous year. The demand for Land Revenue Demand Jiribam was Rs. 10,715 as against Rs. 8,237 in the previous year.

The completion of the cadastral survey of one circle in Ahalup Pana in the previous year resulted in an increase of Rs. 1,221 in the current demand for the year under report.

5. The staff of Lakpas was increased by 2 peons and as usual, was principally engaged in Land Revenue collection work. Land Revenue Collection The standard of collection effected by the Lakpas in recent years has shown a decided tendency to deteriorate and this has resulted in the completion of a detailed scheme for the introduction of an experimental measure to remedy this defect in the coming year. Balances of Agricultural loans are also collected by this staff.

Babu Chandra Nath De, the Mauzadar of Jiribam, continued to hold charge during the year.

The percentage of collection of the current revenue in the valley was 72.521 as against 76.61 in the previous year.

The deterioration in revenue collection is due in part to the tenacious ravages by small pox that have continued spasmodically into this year, but to a greater extent to the apparent inability of the present collection staff to effect an improvement. It is hoped the introduction of the above mentioned experimental measure will result in a great improvement in the coming year.

The financial year was brought to a close at an unusually early date of March 22nd, 1929, which resulted in a large sum of money being received too late for credit within this financial year.

It so happened that the Local Auditor visited the State within this year and it was at the beginning of the collection season that the Lakpas were required in the station, in connection with their accounts while under audit, and this resulted in a collection of only Rs. 19,774 being effected within the month of November as against Rs. 42,545 in the previous year.

The total receipts from the valley were Rs. 4,10,829 as against Rs. 4,42,942 in the previous year.

The arrears on the current demand of the valley at the close of the year were Rs. 1,28,192 and on the arrear demand Rs. 1,38,094.

A sum of Rs. 8,203 was collected by the Mauzadar, of which Rs. 7,805 was credited within the year, and Rs. 398 after the close of the year.

A further sum of Rs. 5,145 on account of defaulting fines was realised and credited to the State by the Land Revenue Officer; this sum includes Rs. 41 from the Mauzadar Jiribam.

Arrears on the current demand of Jiribam amounted to Rs. 8,492 of which Rs. 614 was from areas affected by unusual floods in 1927-28 and not realised within the year under report, owing to the further ravages of inclement rainfall. It is probable that this sum will have to be totally remitted. At the end of the year 1928-29 the outstanding balance from Jiri amounts to Rs. 4106.

Agricultural Loan:—Of the outstanding balance of Rs. 6,687 Rs. 744 was collected.

During the year under report Rs. 200 was advanced to the settlers for temporary relief on account of flood ravages. It has also been impossible to recover any of the Rs. 223 advanced in the year 1927-28.

6. Remission of revenue was granted, as usual, to the old and helpless. The total remission granted in the valley during the year was Rs. 23,512 of which Rs. 7,404 was granted from current revenue and Rs. 16,108 from the arrear demand.

7. Coercive Measures in force in the valley are the sale of defaulting estates and the imposition of a small fine on those who fail to pay their revenue before the close of the financial year. For the arrears of 1927-28, sale cases in respect of 23,851 defaulting estates were instituted for the purpose of realising Rs. 1,08,008. Of this amount Rs. 41,735 were realised before the date fixed for the sale of estates, Rs. 4,249 were realised by sale and Rs. 7,648 were remitted as irrecoverable. This figure is included in the total figure for remission shown in para 6 above. Sale cases for realisation of Rs. 54,376 from 12,613 defaulting estates were pending at the close of the year. Altogether, 11,238 sale cases were disposed of during the year.

8. Out of 7,931 cases for disposal, 4,710 were disposed of during the year and 3,221 remained pending, as against 4,849 out of 8,377 in the previous year.

Court Work,

9. The current demand was Rs. 74,920 as against Rs. 74,788 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 73,479 were collected, Hill House Tax. Rs. 1,161 remitted, and Rs. 180 remained outstanding at the close of the year. Of this amount Rs. 129 was paid late on account of the early closing of the accounts for the year under review and a sum of Rs. 51 has been tendered by, though not accepted from, the American Baptist Mission Kangpokpi. It is probable that this latter sum will be totally remitted, and the matter is now under correspondence.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

As a result of the introduction by the Darbar of rules for the acquisition of land complaints concerning delayed payments of compensation awarded have ceased and full opportunities are available for all objections to be heard and dealt with before entry on possessions. Legislation.

Act XX of 1923 with modifications to meet the requirements of the State was introduced to encourage the suppression of traffic in women even though no such crime has been found to have been perpetrated.

2. The force is under the command of His Highness, the Maharajah. His Highness's eldest brother, Rajkumar Dumbra Singh, Senapati, the Judicial Member of the State Darbar, held charge at times when, for reasons of health, His Highness was unable to carry on. Military Police.

The sanctioned strength of the force is eight Indian officers, 24 non-commissioned officers, 172 riflemen, 5 buglers, and 24 bandsmen, and this was the actual strength on 31st March 1929, as against the same numbers in the previous year.

During the year under report an additional one hundred short Lee Enfield single loading rifles were purchased from the Arsenal at Allahabad and supplied to the force. 75 Martini-Henry rifles were withdrawn from the force and, except for 2 re-issued for the use of the Jail guard, all were returned to the Arsenal at Allahabad. The result of the transactions made in the last 3 years is that the force now has 200 short Lee-Enfield rifles and 2 Martini-Henry rifles and 97 Muzale loading guns, an excess in all over last year's figure of 27 weapons. It was erroneously stated in the Administration Report of 1927-28, that Magazine rifles had been supplied. This is not the case for the rifles were supplied as short Lee Enfield single loading according to sanction, and do not carry Magazines.

The force is generally employed to provide guards for the Palace, the Jail, and the Revenue Office, and to preserve internal peace when required. It also supplies a guard of honour to His Highness, the Maharajah, and escorts for him and the President of the Darbar, when necessary. Escorts to guard prisoners en route from Imphal to adjacent British Districts are also taken from the force.

Ningthoujam Golap Singh continued to hold charge as Subadar Major, Waikhom Premanando Singh Subadar officiating for the former, during his absence on leave, from the commencement of the current financial year till May 24, 1928. The cost of the maintenance of the force was Rs. 45,406 as against Rs. 44,938 in the previous year.

The Commandant Military State Police, exercising powers of a first class Magistrate, was able to maintain strict discipline within the force during the year. Three men died, two were invalided, and six discharged. All vacancies were filled up within the year.

During the year under review, on account of the re-armament of the force with new and better rifles, arrangements were completed for the training of two suitable men as armourers at the Arsenal at Kirkee and in due course they completed their courses and were granted certificates of proficiency by the Officer in charge.

3. From April 1st 1928 to 12th September 1928 Srijute Rajkumar Dumbra Singh, Senapati, held charge of the Police
Civil Police Department when he handed over to Rajkumar Bhaskor Singh, who continued to hold charge till the end of the year.

The strength of the Civil Police at the close of the year was the same as in the previous year i. e. one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, two Assistant Sub-Inspectors, four head constables, six writer constables and 32 constables. The Inspector, the Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, and the writer constables were all Manipuris. Of the head constables one was a Gurkha and the rest Manipuris. With the exception of one Gurkha and one upcountryman all the constables were Manipuris including two Manipuri Mahammedans. Although the pay remained the same the designation of two head constables was changed to that of Assistant Sub-Inspector.

There is only one thana in the valley, situated at Imphal. No change was made in its jurisdiction or powers. There are also four outposts, one of which is situated at Sengmai in the north of the valley. The three others are situated on the three main roads leading into the valley, of which the one at Mao is the most important as it controls the Dimapur road. The outposts at Tairelpokpi and Palel respectively control the Cachar, and Burma roads.

In the Jiribam settlement, where foreigners predominate, the Mauzadar was authorised by the Political Agent to take any action permitted by the Code of Criminal Procedure or the Police Act V of 1861 to an Inspector of Police.

During the year under report one Head Constable was dismissed, one constable dealt with judicially, and departmental punishments were inflicted on one Sub-Inspector and eight other more junior members of the force. The total number of punishments inflicted last year was five. Punishment was inflicted on 2 chaukidars.

In addition to the above force, one Sub-Inspector and three constables are attached to the Political Agency to preserve order in the British Reserve.

The number of offences reported was 207 against 191 in the previous year. The Thanas at Mao and Tairelpokpi continue to be conspicuous for their ineffectiveness in controlling the illicit export of cattle resulting in the damaging of State interests. Reports reach the Darbar from British India but by the time the cattle are within British territory the Manipur owners are not available and, it being no offence within British India to possess Manipuri cattle, it is not possible for any British India Officer or Manipur State official to seize the cattle in question. Thus the theft and illicit export is complete and the offenders have evaded justice with the consequent loss to the real owner.

The number of thefts reported have again somewhat decreased. No special remarks are called for in connection with other cases. The number of cattle reported lost was 208 of which only 17 were reported by the owners to have been recovered. The percentage of convictions against persons sent up increased from 84.1 to 91.79 which is an improvement. Of the 195 persons actually charged just over ninety per cent were convicted on the evidence adduced before the State Courts.

The number of theft cases in Jiri is on the increase, 4 more having been reported this year than last. Of the 17 reported only in 4 cases was any stolen property recovered.

There was one case that was investigated as a riot case, the parties being Mahammedans of Jiri and employees of the Jirighat Tea Estate of Cachar. The matter was settled locally.

In the hills the total number of offences reported was 102 as against 118 in the previous year. The number of thefts recorded was 26 as against 27 in the previous year. Of these 23 were in Sadar. Under the head "contempt of the lawful authority of public servants" there was an increase of 12 offences over last year's figure of 17, the increase being principally due to the violation in South-West Sub-Division of the fishing rules.

Hill Court Offences.

One case of violence occurred in Churachandpur Sub-Division in which a Kuki, becoming insane, killed a small child and seriously injured his

wife and several other persons. He has been certified as insane by the Civil Surgeon in Manipur.

The ratio of the Police, including chaukidars, to the population of the valley was 1 : 1038.

The cost of the force during the year was Rs. 19,781 as against Rs. 19,600 in the previous year.

4. The number of chaukidars was 208 as against 201 in the Village Police. previous year.

5. There is no special police force in the hill areas. *Lambus* carry out the duties both of the police and of messengers of the State. It is the practice to treat them as guardians of the law and, as such, with the consideration due to their appointment. Some of them are also employed as interpreters. The staff consisted of one *Lamsubadar*, four head interpreters and 57 *Lambus*. The *Lamsubadar* and five *Lambus* are Manipuris and the rest hillmen.

6 There was no change in the number or constitution of the courts, either in the valley or the hills. The Cherap and Sadar Panchayat courts have six Members each, and the Rural Panchayats five Members. They sit as a bench to hear cases which are decided by the verdict of the majority. They try civil cases in which all the parties are Manipuris. They also try criminal cases, but the Rural Panchayats have no power to impose sentences of imprisonment. Appeals from those courts lie to the Cherap, which also hears original civil and criminal cases that are beyond the jurisdiction of the subordinate courts.

As regards the hills, the President has powers equivalent to those of a district magistrate and Sub-Divisional Officers have powers equivalent to those of sub-divisional magistrates who are also magistrates of the first class under the Indian Criminal Procedure Code 1898.

Sub-Divisional officers were deputed within the year under report for duty at Imphal, from time to time in rotation, and though the statistical results of this arrangement do not show any improvement on those of former years the advantages have been substantial and very noticeable elsewhere.

Officers have been available in the Hill Court more frequently during the year with the result that Sadar Hill litigants have received quicker and better attention. With the advance of education and improvement of communications, together with the enjoyment of greater security, the Hill people are demanding more and more attention as the years go by. The result of this is that the old system of control of village affairs by the elders is being impaired. This change is inevitable but has great disadvantages too.

Appeals in civil and criminal cases against the order of a sub-divisional Officer, when admissible, lie to the President. Appeals against the order of the President in criminal cases, when admissible, lie to the Political Agent. There is no appeal against the order of the President in civil cases.

The Darbar is the highest original and appellate Civil and Criminal Court for all cases in which the Manipuri population alone is concerned. There is no appeal from its decisions, but His Highness, subject to approval of the Political Agent, may remit punishments and revise decisions.

During the year the Sadar Panchayat, the Rural Panchayats, the Cherap, and the Darbar respectively disposed of 101, 468, 433, 25 accused persons out of 128, 489, 437, 25 persons brought before them.

As appellate courts, the Cherap and the Darbar respectively received 27 and 54 criminal appeal petitions of which 26 and 52 were disposed of. 22 petitions were preferred to His Highness against the order of the Darbar, of these 18 were dealt with and 4 remain for orders.

3,087 original civil suits were instituted in the Cherap and Panchayat Courts, of which 122 were on account of landed property, as against 111 in the previous year, and 1659 were money suits, as against 1707 in the previous year.

37 original civil suits, as against 49 in the previous year, were filed in the court of the Darbar, being suits in which the relations or servants of His Highness, or servants of the Royal family, were concerned. Of these, 3 were on account of landed property, and 9 on account of money transactions.

Out of 3073 suits for disposal by the Darbar, Cherap, and Panchayat Courts, 2901 were disposed of during the year.

The majority of civil cases concerning land are disposed of in the Land Revenue Court by the Officer in Charge of Land Revenue, from whose decisions appeal lies to the President, and from him to His Highness. Claims to land, based on a right of inheritance, are decided in the Civil Courts.

The total value of suits of all kinds instituted in the valley Courts was Rs. 1,75,377 as against Rs. 1,76,783 in the previous year. The average duration of a case was one month and three days.

572 applications referring to executions of decrees for a sum of Rs. 55,344 were received by these courts and 564 referring to a sum of Rs. 54,351 were disposed of.

Of the 271 appeals before the Darbar 240 were disposed of. The Cheran had in their file 257 appeal suits of which 251 were disposed of.

The only Judicial Court that is conspicuous for dilatory disposal of work is the Mahammedan Panchayat Court which shows, as its average time taken for the disposal of suits, two months seven days. In all other courts the progress of work was satisfactory and in some cases there was an improvement.

During the year His Highness the Maharajah had, for consideration, 165 appeals of which 128 were disposed of.

In the Hill courts, 294 accused persons were brought to trial and 280 were disposed of. 42 suits for landed property, 652 for money and 634 suits for other rights, of a total value of Rs 89,775 were filed, as against 1,416 valued at Rs 98,044 in the previous year.

In the Hill Court of the President, Manipur State Darbar, three Criminal appeal petitions were filed and all were disposed of. There were twenty three Civil appeals, of which nineteen were disposed of.

7. There has been no friction or want of reciprocity between the
Extradition State and the neighbouring districts.

8. During the year under report His Highness the Maharajah was
Prison in charge of the Jail Department from April 1st till May 31st 1928 and from August 1st till December 31st 1928, the Judicial Member holding charge for the remaining periods within the year under report.

There is only one prison in the State, namely that at Imphal. This had during the year an average daily population of 164.54 as against 147.26 in the previous year. The average daily number of sick was 9.37 as against 8.16 in the previous year. No deaths occurred within the Jail. Twelve prisoners escaped and only six were recaptured. This suggests that bad discipline prevails at times and it is to be hoped that the measures taken by the Jail authorities will result in an improvement in the control of the movements of the Jail inmates.

On the 31st March 1929 there were 119 prisoners, 9 undertrial prisoners, and 3 lunatics, all males, within the Jail.

Of the 131 inmates 120 were Manipuris, 10 were Hill men, and there was one foreigner.

As in the previous year, convict prisoners were employed on State and Town Fund Works, for which payment was made according to work done. Labour was also supplied for certain works at the rate of three annas per head per day. Labour for certain work in the palace was free.

During the year, a sum of Rs. 2,598 was credited to the State on account of manufactured articles and garden produce. Rs. 940 was expended on raw materials and Rs. 2,047 was credited on account of extramural Jail labour.

9. 3,885 documents were registered in the valley in the year under report, as against 4,387 in the previous year. In addition 280 documents, as against 371 in the previous year, were registered by the Mouzadar Jiribam. In the Sadar Hill Court 59 documents presented by hill-men were also registered.

10. There is no municipality. All municipal work in the British Reserve is carried on by the Political Agent and a Committee of five Members nominated by him. The maintenance charges are provided for by a State grant of Rs.4,000 and the revenue from various taxes incident on residents in the British Reserve. The Committee also undertakes conservancy and other duties in the town outside the British Reserve, the cost being borne by the State.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The total rainfall in the valley was a little below normal while in the Hills also less rain fell than in the previous year. Rain on the whole was fairly regular and resulted in a good harvest. In Jiribam as in previous year heavy floods occurred in October, caused by excessive rain in the hills, and this again resulted in damage to crops.

The rice crop in the valley may be reckoned as a 15 annas crop. The area under rice cultivation in the valley was 5,38,807 bighas or 1,78,118 acres.

In addition to rice, which is the staple crop of Manipur, sugarcane, peas, tobacco, wheat, several kinds of pulses, mustard, potatoes and chillies are grown in the valley. The outturn of all crops was good except that of *Mug* and *Khesari* which was fair only. The rice crop in the hill tracts was generally good and no areas of either wet rice or *Jhum* cultivation are reported to have failed. The eighteen villages in South-West area that were affected by rats last year have fully recovered. The experimental cultivation carried out by North-West area was again a failure owing to a pest of insects at the time when the crops were ripening. I think it can be safely said the advantages of wet rice cultivation over the Hill *Jhuming* are being more and more appreciated by the Hill people. Other crops such as millet, Indian corn, and cotton were normal.

The valley is being seriously affected by the apparently uncontrollable ravages of water hyacinth. The Darbar have issued orders throughout the State that villages should clear their own vicinities of this pest but in practice the villagers have not responded. There are areas from

where this pest could be cleared with concerted action and it is hoped that renewed efforts will be made to combat increase of this weed. Channels formerly navigable are closed and areas that have given crops have been affected.

2. The average price of unskilled labour in the valley is six annas a day, and in the Hills impressed labour is remunerated at the rate of four annas a day.

Wages and Labour

3. The price of rice remained normal throughout the year and if anything was a little lower than in the previous year before the embargo on the export of rice was removed in December. Rice was exported after January the 1st, 1929 and export continued during the year under report without the price of rice being seriously affected. The civil station of Kohima, and the units of the Assam Rifles at Sadya and Lokra, were supplied throughout the year.

Price of food grains

4. The main trade in Manipur is that in rice. During the year 1,65,983 maunds were exported as against 17,499. Out of 1,65,983 maunds exported 65,991 maunds were despatched as Government rations.

Trade and Manufacture

5. The principal forest produce of Manipur consists of timber and firewood. The forests in Jiribam and in the drainage area of the Barak continued to be managed by the Cachar authorities and were worked, as far as possible, in conformity with the working plan introduced in the Cachar Division. This has already produced good results as is shown by the large increase in the Manipur State's share of revenue from those forests.

Forest

The Darbar, in co-operation with the Deputy Conservator of Forests Cachar, completed arrangements for the financing of important blasting operations for improving the value of certain forest blocks.

From the two firewood mahals near Imphal only the extraction of dry wood and some pine trees was allowed. The price of this commodity remained steady. But this must be due to a greater supply with a steady demand for the practice of tapping hitherto untouched Hill forests is on the increase and is the cause for a crop of disputes between Hill men and Manipuris or other Hill men for the ownership of suitable tracts of jungle. Forest lands within the Hills near the valley have increased fairly considerably in value to the Hill owners in consequence. At present the State Revenues do not benefit directly, but the Hill man is showing a greater desire for law, order, and stability. In addition to timber and firewood extracted from State forests, 14 maunds of bees-wax were exported during the year by the lessees of the bees-wax, agar, and elephant tusk monopolies. The export of bees-wax appears to have declined very seriously and State revenue has consequently been reduced.



6. The chief exports of Manipur are rice, timber, buffaloes, and ponies and to a lesser extent hides, wheat, chillies, mustard oil and ghee. The export of live-stock in the form of pigeons, fowls, etc. is greatly on the increase owing to the existence of the local motor carrying trade.

Exports and Imports.

During the year 1,480 cattle (including buffaloes) and 871 ponies were exported, of which 1,021 and 36 respectively merely passed through the State on their way from Burma. 96 maunds 25 seers of tea seed only were exported, which was an increase over last year's poor figure.

The principal imports are piece goods, kerosine oil, salt, dried fish, hardware, cigarettes, and betel nut, lime and thread.

The number of motor lorries in the State rose from 101 on the 31st March 1928 to 143 on the 31st March 1929.

7. All the valley roads were maintained in good order. Part of the Kangjupkhul road was improved by widening, and raising the low surfaces. Measures were taken to counteract the attacks of the Maklang river which had begun to threaten the road seriously.

Public Works.

Part of the Ukhrul road was straightened out and a new diversion made. The Torbung road was raised, widened, and a substantial improvement made to drain off the standing water that causes serious harm annually.

A new road was opened out $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from Khurkhul to Lemakhong, with eight corrugated iron and reinforced concrete culverts, and two bridges, and is now capable of carrying motor traffic. Further work was carried out on the Khongnangband to try to divert the stream of the Thoubal river in the interests of cultivation.

The Lamsang, Minoothong, and Babupara bridges were remade and other bridges kept in repair.

The cook house in His Highness' holding at Dimapur was completed, the quarter for the Maharaj kumar Bodhchandra was commenced, and the Leper Asylum building was improved. Other buildings of minor importance were finished.

The usual annual repairs of the State buildings were carried out satisfactorily.

In the hills, necessary repairs were done to roads, bridges, and buildings. Original road work in Tamenlong included the completion of the Tamenlong-Kangpokpi bridle path. 23 miles from Hundung to Lang and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Marou to Hundung Tangkhul, on the circular trace cut the previous year, were completed in North-East area. In the South-West area original work included the making of a stretch of road $11\frac{1}{2}$

miles long leading from the Irang suspension bridge to Nungha on the Cachar Road. A further length of 24½ miles on the Songpekmun-Khengyang bridle path was completed.

In the Jiribam hill section a traverse 2½ miles long was cut to eliminate 3 large bridges on the Cachar Road between miles 95 and 97½ and the work of widening and raising this was commenced. Original bridge work included the commencement of the Heirok bridge in Sadar area, the reconstruction of the large suspension bridges over the Makru and Barak on the Cachar Road in North-West area, and in the South-West area the plank decking on the Tuivai suspension bridge was finished, while two smaller wooden bridges were erected in the North-East area.

The following buildings were completed or neared completion:—

- (1) In Sadar, the Mao Hospital, and the conversion of the old dispensary into a suitable living quarter for a State doctor. Rest houses were built at Pallel and Sugnu, both of which were most necessary.
- (2) In North-West area, two Rest houses, one at Phellong and one at Maohing, were completed, and in Tamenlong itself the school house was strongly built and three *bachas* erected for the subordinate staff.
- (3.) In North-East area a permanent *parao* at Thoubal camp in the old Yainangpokpi-U'khrul road was erected, and a segregation ward was made for the U'khrul Hospital.
- (4.) In the South-West area the Inspection bungalow at Churachandpur was completed and furnished. A corrugated iron sheet structure, to serve as an ammunition magazine, was made within the garrison stockade. A segregation ward for the Hospital was erected and the Hospital kitchen was improved.

Estimates and plans were drawn up for the installation of a water supply scheme for the improvement of the drinking water within the station of Churachandpur.

The Water Works remained in good order throughout the year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Full details of receipts will be found in Appendix XXII.

Under the head "Demand" only estimates of the demand have been included in the Budget for the heads "Foreigners' tax", "Forests", "Law and Justice", "Jail", "Excise", "Cart and Cattle taxes", and "Miscellaneous" as it is not possible to give specific demands under these heads.

2. The gross total revenue of the State, excluding the water rate, was Rs. 7,31,319 as against Rs. 7,72,072 in the previous year. There was a fairly considerable increase of Revenue under the head "Fisheries" "Law and Justice" "Cart and Cattle tax", a slight increase in the heads "Jail", "Foreigners income tax and trading fees", while the receipts in the case of "Land Revenue", "Foreigners tax", and "Miscellaneous" were seriously below the receipts of the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the returns under the heads "Ferry Revenue", "Salt Revenue", and "Excise", and an apparently serious decrease in Forests Revenue which is explained below.

The increase in the head fisheries was due in part to a small decrease in the demand reducing the demand towards a more accurate figure, and in part to a higher degree of collection of the current dues, partly due to a fairly good year and partly due to the encouragement of the reliable pattadar and the discouragement of the gambler.

The increase in "Cart and Cattle tax" was due to a good crop and the extra receipts consequent on the removal of the embargo on rice export.

Of the total of Rs. 46,304 realised in the year under report Rs. 10,025 was on account of Cattle tax and is satisfactory. The receipts under the head "Law, and Justice" are satisfactory compared to the figure of the previous year.

The decrease under the head "Land Revenue" has been explained in Chapter II above, but is undoubtedly very disappointing.

The decrease under the head "Foreigners tax" is due to poor collection rather than a decrease in the demand. The arrears amount to over Rs. 3,000 and it is hoped that this sum will be recouped within the ensuing year.

Salt Revenue decreased by Rs. 242. The local salt industry has for many years gradually been declining and the greater facilities for import of the foreign commodity, which now exist, together with the higher costs of fire wood and plant repair, act adversely on the local salt industry.

The apparent fall in Revenue from forest produce is due to the credit of Rs. 16,786 within the year 1929-30 which was due for credit within the year under report. The actual receipts are, therefore, practically the same as in the previous year.

The details of the receipts are as follows:—

	Rs.
Manipur State's share of collection realised by the Cachar authorities	18,953
Royalty collected by the Toll Stations in the valley	2,664
Royalty on the monopoly of bees-wax, ivory, deer horns and agar	800
Amount received from Heingang and Langol forests	16
Grass Mahals	3,249
Sale proceeds of tea seed	307
Miscellaneous	54
Total Rs.	26,043

The head Miscellaneous shows a loss of Rs. 18,501 but this is due to the fact that the previous year's receipts were increased by Rs. 15,110 on account of the sale of house property. In effect there is a very fair increase under this head.

The following table shows the details under this head :—

	Rs.
House rent and Furniture rent collected by the State Engineer	942
Supervision charges on private works	585
Land Revenue Fines	5,115
Partition and Survey fees	1,394
Education fees	920
Registration fees	2,573
Interest on promissory notes	9,800
Hide monopoly	666
Copper mine	1,000
Receipts from State Engineer on account of work done for, and stock and stores sold to, private persons	13,034
Refund of house building and miscellaneous advances	929
Recovery of agricultural advances	701
Other miscellaneous items	4,618
Total Rs.	42,802

The only arrears remaining due for collection from previous years are those on account of Land Revenue, and "Foreigners Income Tax and Trading License fees", all other arrears having been realised or remitted.

The receipts on account of "Water rate" were slightly less than in the previous year but the collection is on the whole satisfactory, as it is an established fact that, though the water supplied is used in considerable quantities, many persons are disinclined to pay the dues in return. In order to investigate the possibilities for improving the system of assessment

the Land Revenue Officer and myself visited many areas, but on the whole, we were not very successful.

The following are the details under this head:—

	Rs.
Collection for Cantonment installation	1,000
Receipts on account of current demand	5,019
Receipts on account of arrear demand	4,204
Interest on the sum of Rs. 60,000 invested in Government loan	3,200
Amount collected on account of fees and fines	1,651
Total Rs.	<u>15,074</u>

3. The total Expenditure was Rs. 8,39,449 as against Rs. 7,85,318 in the previous year.

4. At the close of the year the State was indebted to Government to the extent of Rs. 1,94,678. This was on account of the flood Loan, incurred after the 1916 floods.

5. The State has Rs. 1,00,000 invested in ten years six per cent bonds and Rs. 1,40,000 in the five per cent loan 1945-55. Of these investments, Rs. 60,000 was from the Water Works balance. The closing balance of the year, excluding the invested amounts, was Rs. 3,23,666, of which Rs. 2,80,665 (including Rs. 1,33,030 on account of the Hill Account) stood to the credit of ordinary revenue, and Rs. 45,869 to the credit of the water rate account.

Thus to give a short review of the financial activities of the State during the year it may be noted that the total expenditure (excluding expenditure on account of the Hydro Electric Scheme) amounted to Rs. 7,63,606 and the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 7,46,393 (including water rate) with the result that, apart from the Hydro Electric Scheme, the State closing balance has been reduced by Rs. 17,213, in spite of a good year, and one in which the expenditure side of the Budget shows large saving of budgetted expenditure over actuals. The reason is the failure of the receipts as shown above.

In the year under review the Local Government sanctioned a special expenditure of Rs. 1,10,500 from the State Reserve funds on account of the Hydro Electric scheme for the supply of Electricity to Imphal Town. Of this sum Rs. 75,843 was actually spent within the year under review. Thus in addition to the loss of Rs. 17,213, the sum of Rs. 75,843 must be added, which reduces last year's closing balance of Rs. 4,16,722 to Rs. 3,23,666.



CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SANITATION.

There are four hospitals in Imphal, namely the Civil Hospital, Military Police Hospital, the Jail Hospital, and the Palace Hospital. There are also hospitals at each of the three Hill sub-divisional headquarters. A new hospital has been opened up in the year under report at Mao. Including these hospitals, but excluding the Leper Asylum, there were twelve dispensaries.

Medical.

The Civil Hospital is in charge of a Government doctor. All the other hospitals are in charge of State doctors, the dispensaries being in charge of trained or experienced compounders. The Civil Hospital at Imphal occupies the place of a general hospital for the valley and the hills. It is very popular and many hill men are not slow now-a-days to avail themselves of the advantages it offers. Appendix XXIII, which indicates the work done by the Medical Department, as a whole, and by the dispensaries in detail, is necessarily not very expansive concerning the wide variety and quality of the work performed at the Civil Hospital but, in effect, the results achieved are most gratifying.

The number of patients treated was considerably in excess of that of the previous year, both in the valley as well as the Hill dispensaries.

The total number of patients treated in all the valley dispensaries, excluding Jiribam, was 59,811, as against 45,662 in the previous year. The number in the Jiribam dispensary was 4,652, as against 3,083 in the previous year. The total number of patients treated in all the State Hill dispensaries was 34,216 as against 23,419 in the previous year. This is a very marked increase and considering the natural disinclination of the hill man to abandon his pujahs in favour of treatment at the hands of a doctor these figures may be taken as a tribute to the work done by the officers in charge of Hill dispensaries.

In the Imphal Civil Hospital 106 major and 558 minor operations were performed as against 98 major and 528 minor in the previous year. The total number of minor operations performed in all the other dispensaries was 466. One major operation was performed at Tamenlong.

Grants-in-aid up to Rs. 2,800 in all were made for expenditure on medical work within the Hills to the American Baptist Mission and to the North-East India General Mission.

2. Except in the Town fund area no special sanitary work was carried out in the valley. Leprosy, Yaws, and Goitre are still prevalent among hillmen.

Sanitation.

3 172 out-door and 32 in-door patients, as against 449 and 34 in the previous, year were treated in the Leper Asylum in the valley.

Treatment for Leprosy.

The proposal to establish a new Leper Asylum on a special and isolated site is still held in abeyance. It is difficult to obtain a site within reasonable distance of Imphal which is suitable, but there is no possible doubt that the sooner this side of the Medical Department is encouraged the better. 96 cases of Leprosy were treated from the hills mostly at Kangpokpi by Dr. Crozier, the patients being accommodated in his Leper Colony within the American Baptist Mission compound. In order to induce hill people to remain without escaping during their treatment and to reduce the unavoidable unpopularity of such a cure, arrangements have been introduced to ensure that their journey expenses are met, their families are relieved of demands by the village for forced labour, and revenue remission is granted for the 3 years following their release from the colony, provided their release is supported by the sanction of Dr. Crozier himself.

4. 20,416 primary, and 40,926 revaccinations were carried out during the year as against 19,200 and 21,647 last year.

Vaccination

5. Small-pox was very prevalent almost throughout the whole year. 186 deaths are traceable to the valley and 306 to the Hills but these figures are probably on the low side on account of the inadequacy of the reports. The people of the valley, in particular, still showed a definite tendency to conceal the presence of small-pox when once it had broken out within a village. This is a pernicious habit and enhances the difficulty of the Medical Department to suppress the disease. The prevalence of small-pox indicates that it is possible that many villagers decline to submit to vaccination, either through intention or by absence, on those occasions when the vaccinators visit localities.

Epidemics

6. 44 cases of Kala-Azar were treated during the year under report as against 39 last year. These cases were diagnosed as imported. From March 1st 1929 the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the P. W. D. dispensary at Kangpokpi was relieved of the duty of examining persons entering the State for the purpose of detecting the presence of Kala-Azar and this duty has since been carried out by the State doctor at Mao Hospital. Cases so detected are detained for treatment at the Imphal Civil Hospital.

Kala-Azar

7. During the year not a single case, which necessitated the despatch of an indigent person to Shillong on account of dog bite, occurred. Rs. 19 was, however, spent on account of the last patient of the previous year. This is a remarkable difference to the figure of last year.

Treatment for rabies.

8. The money provided for the erection of a new hospital at Jiribam, owing to administrative and executive difficulties, mostly lapsed but the proposal for the erection of

Hospital Buildings.

this new and badly needed hospital is being continued and will, it is hoped, materialise in the coming year, namely Rs. 1,796.

The Hospital at Mao was satisfactorily completed and thereby a long-felt want has been suitably satisfied.

9. During the year the Medical Department was in charge of Saogaijam Bhubon Singh up till the twelfth of September 1928 when he handed over to Nongmaithem Shyamcharon Singh who held charge till the end of the year. Major E. R. Dahoo, M. C. I. M. S. has been in charge during the year under review.

Personnel.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

The Johnstone High School is the only High School in the State. There were 289 pupils in the school in the year under report, as against 288 in the previous year. The average attendance was 246.00 as against 250.28 in the previous year. Of the 289 boys on the rolls of the School on March 31st 1929, 265 were Manipuris, 6 Muhammedans, 12 British subjects, and six were boys from the Hill tribes.

High School

The Standing Committee on Education affairs, under the Chairmanship of the Educational Member, has continued to do excellent work and is establishing itself as the body which speaks with authority on all Educational matters affecting the State. All interests are represented and the thanks of the State are due to the Members who have given such useful service during the year. The introduction of appropriate books to conform to the requirements of the recognised curriculum to be used throughout the State has presented many problems which, however, are in the course of solution, and it is hoped that by the end of the ensuing year the issue of uniform and suitable books will have been completed.

2. As in the previous year there were three Middle English Schools in the State. One is the Bengali School at Imphal which follows the curriculum prescribed for Middle English Schools in Assam, and the other two are the Mission Schools at Ukhrul and Kangpokpi, which are controlled by the American Baptist Mission Society. The Kangpokpi School follows a course which closely approximates to the Middle English Standard in the highest classes. The Ukhrul School teaches only up to the 5th Standard. Of the 123 boys attending the Bengali School on March 31st 1929, 45 were of the Local Bengali and other British India communities residing in Imphal, 71 were Manipuris, and there were 6 Manipuri Muhammadans and one hill boy. The average daily attendance was 87 as against 84 in the previous year. The average daily attendance in the two Mission Schools was 152.38 as against 196.95 in the previous year.

Other Secondary Schools

In the Lady Earle Girls' School, in which girls of the Bengali community are educated, there were 24 girls on the roll on 31st March 1929, and the average attendance was 20.

3. There are three Upper Primary Schools, all situated at Imphal, to which only boys who have passed the Lower Primary examination are admitted. The number of pupils on the rolls of these schools on March 31st 1929 was 211 as against 171 in the previous year. The average attendance was 279.42 as against 243.09 in the previous year. Boys who pass the Upper Primary examination are eligible for admission to Middle English classes of the Johnstone High School. Lower Primary Education is free but not compulsory. The number of Lower Primary Schools maintained by the State on 31st March 1929 was 126 as against 127 in the previous year. Of these, 44 were in the Hills as against 45 in the previous year, and five were in the Jiribam settlement as against the same number in the previous year. 10 schools were closed down in the Hills for want of good attendance and 9 more were opened in response to local demands. Of the 77 Lower Primary Schools in the valley, nine were Madrassas, three were Sanskrit Tols, and one was a Girls' School.

Arrangements were commenced for the establishment of a State Upper Primary School at Ukhrul. The interest in education in the Hills still remains spasmodic in certain areas but the general interest is increasing and a man who is able to read and write usually enjoys a fair measure of respect in his village.

In the Sadar area a new Upper Primary School was established at Mao. There were 26 boys on the roll and the daily average attendance was 10.80. Lushai methods of teaching are becoming even more popular in the west of Churachandpur Sub-Division. In the North-West area the enthusiasm of the Kukis declined and the fact that masters expect to be fed by the village is said to be, in a measure, responsible. The masters get Rs. 10 a month which is more than the monthly pay of valley masters. The pay of valley masters is, however, too low.

In the State Lower Primary Schools there were 7,507 boys and 34 girls in all on March 31st 1929 with an average daily attendance of 5,513.52 as against 7,205 boys, 36 girls, and an average daily attendance of 5,523 in the previous year.

In addition to the above, 31 Lower Primary Schools were maintained by the American Baptist Mission Society, as well as two Upper Primary Schools. 29 schools were also maintained by the North-East India General Mission Society in the South-West area of which those at Tinsong and Pheijol appear to be the most prosperous.

4. In the Johnstone School there were 15 masters, of whom 3 were Bengalis and 12 Manipuris. One master held the M. A. degree and three B. A. degrees, three masters

Primary Education.

Teaching Staff.

had passed the I. A. and four were matriculates. Two of the masters were Sanskrit Pandits. The number of teachers in the valley and Jiribam schools was 191 and, in addition, there were 47 teachers in the hill areas. One of the Primary teachers was a matriculate. The qualification of the great majority is the Upper Primary Examination certificate. The time has arrived when, in the interest of the State, every effort should be made to offer remuneration to Lower Primary teachers sufficient to attract the class of man that is a matriculate. Only six of the Hill teachers were Manipuris the rest being hill men.

In order that geography should be taught on the lines required by the Calcutta University, as an optional subject, Arambam Ibungahal was deputed to undergo training in the teachers' Training College. He took up English, Mathematics, and Geography and passed the B. T. Examination in the second class.

5. The Johnstone School building and the village school houses were
 Building maintained in good order during the year.

6. The principal source of revenue of the Johnstone High School is
 Expenditure a State grant. In addition to pupils' fees, it also obtains a small grant-in-aid from Government. The Bengali School gets two small grants, one from the State and one from the Town Fund. A monthly subscription is also raised by the Bengali community to supplement the income from school fees. The Ukhrul and Kangpokpi Mission Schools are maintained by the American Baptist Mission Society and are assisted by State grants. The amount spent on these schools by the State during the year was Rs. 1,673, as against Rs. 1,881, in the previous year. The Lady Earle Girls' School for Bengali girls is maintained by a Government grant-in-aid assisted by private subscriptions. All Primary Schools in the valley are maintained by the State. The total expenditure incurred by the State on education during the year was Rs. 55,060, of which, Rs. 13,164 was on account of hill schools and was charged direct to the head "Hill Tribes."

7. On March 31st. 1929, 16 scholars aided by State scholarships were
 Education outside the State studying outside the State. Of these, seven were in the Murarichand College, Sylhet, two were at the Cotton College, Gauhati. There were four scholars at the Berry White Medical School, Dibrugarh. Of these, one was a hill boy and one was preparing for the final examination. At Navadwip three students are learning Sanskrit. The Muhammadan student, who was studying in the Cotton College, Gauhati, was successful in gaining a B. A. degree.

8. There is a well equipped Gymnasium at the Johnstone High
 Physical Training in the Schools. School and a gymnastic instructor is employed. The State made a special grant to the High School and the gymnasium was rebuilt, in the year under report,

with a corrugated iron roof, instead of a thatch one, at a total cost of Rs. 985.

Boys in the Primary Schools in the valley are taught Deshi Kasarat.

9. The work of inspection of Primary Schools in the valley is reported to be satisfactory. In the hills, schools are under the President Manipur State Darbar, and the Sub-Divisional Officers, who visit them during their tours.

10. In the year under report one student passed the B. A., one the B. Sc. and two the intermediate examinations.

Johnstone School:—In the annual examination 229 boys were examined, of whom 175 or 76.41 per cent passed. 27 boys appeared at the last Matriculation examination of whom 17 passed in the first division and 6 in the second division. This school stood sixth in the Statement for the Analysis of Matriculation Results for Assam in the year 1929 which is very creditable.

Bengali School:—112 boys were examined of whom 68 or 60.7 per cent were successful. Eight of these passed the Middle English examination, of whom three were placed in the first division, three in the second, and 2 in the third.

Lady Earle Girls' School:—One girl appeared in the Middle vernacular examination and she was successful. Two appeared for the Primary examination, both of whom passed.

Upper Primary Examination:—160 boys appeared and 109 or 68, per cent passed.

Lower Primary Examination:—404 appeared and 259 passed or 64 per cent.

11. The control of the Library, which is a depository for the sale of books, has been vested in the Education Member and a special clerk has been appointed. The books have been removed from the compound in the Johnstone High School to the Education Office and special rules drawn up for the issue of books and the credit of funds.

The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,872, and Rs. 244 worth of articles were issued free to schools. The expenditure on stock was Rs. 1,277. The value of the stock in hand at the end of the year was about Rs. 2,257.

12. The Boy Scout movement was sustained during the year chiefly in the Johnstone School, though no special camps or out-door exercises were organised during the year under report.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is one Veterinary dispensary in Imphal in charge of a Veterinary Assistant aided by an Assistant. The dispensary treats free of charge any animal brought to the dispensary or down to the Veterinary Assistants during their tours. During the year 59 -patients were treated within the year, whereas 11,328 cases were treated the mofussil as against only 397 last year. The great increase is due to the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease during the year under report, from which disease 230 animals died. No animals died of foot-and-mouth disease last year.

51 major and 183 minor operations were performed in the dispensary during the year and 173 minor operations were performed on tour. There was less surra in the valley than in the last year, the deaths this year being 24 as against 114 last year.

Spasmodic outbreaks of anthrax occurred but of 219 animals inoculated only 2 died.

There is no doubt that this Department does a great deal of useful work. The assistance that could be rendered by the Chaukidars by the adequate reporting of outbreaks is still to a great extent withheld. It is hoped that the people realising the benefits will soon remedy this defect.

2. The State Printing Press was in full working order during the year and did all the State work including the Printing of the Administration Report for the year 1927-28. The pressure on the hand press was relieved by the introduction of a duplicator which enabled the Press to meet the huge volume of the departmental indents for forms, both in very good condition and in a short time.

The present Hand Press requires replacing by a more up to date plant and it is hoped to arrange this in the ensuing year.

3. The Hydro Electric Scheme continued and by the end of the financial year Rs. 75,845³ out of the sanctioned sum of Rs. 1,10,500 had been spent, in return for which, by the end of the year under report, the Power House with the machinery had been erected, and the flume line, weir, pressure pipe, and water reservoir had all been completed.

The Darbar Members paid a visit to the site where Mr. Jeffery showed and explained the whole scheme. The Members of the Darbar were very interested.

It is to be hoped that the fixing of the poles and the laying out of the 14 odd miles of wire, which constitutes the lead into Imphal, will

soon be completed and that by the early rains current will be turned on in Imphal.

Mr. Jeffery and his staff have devoted much extra labour to the scheme and it is hoped that their efforts will be crowned with the success due to them.

4. In the year under report the Post Master General made arrangements to introduce a system of delivery of mails by Motor instead of by a chain of postal runners.
- Mail Contract.

The Darbar was offered the contract for the delivery of mails by Motor and accepted it. The Darbar will enjoy a subsidy of Rs. 36,000 annually in return for which the Darbar is responsible for the delivery of mails which will, in future, spend only one complete day on the road. Six motor mail vans will be maintained. All arrangements necessary were completed and the whole plant required was acquired ready for running on the first day of April 1929.

5. There were no changes in the personnel of the Darbar.

The staff of the various offices are reported to have worked well.

Babu Ambica Charan Ghose, late Superintendent of the State Office, and Babu Nithor Nath Banerjee, Superintendent of the Hill Office, both of whom joined State service together, both decided to retire from State service and in February 1929 took leave preparatory to retirement.

Babu Ambica Charan Ghose by his great tact, diligence, and sincere devotion to duty has left the State with the wish of all for comfort and long life in his retirement. He earned the deep respect of those with whom he came into contact, all and sundry. As President I realise the loss of a highly able Superintendent, a valuable counsellor, and a patient worker.

To Babu Nithor Nath Banerjee I myself, and past Presidents, owe him the respect due in return for loyal co-operation, his courageous assistance in the difficulties that have arisen from time to time, and his high ability as Superintendent in charge of the Hill Office.

A. G. McCall,
President, Manipur State Darbar.



APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Manipur State and Residency Officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1928-29.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Appointment.	PERIOD.	
		From.	To
1	2	3	4
J. C. Higgins, Esq., C. L. E., I.C.S.	Political Agent ...	24th Novr. 1928.	31st March 1929.
C. G. Crawford, Esq., I.C.S.	Offg. Political Agent ...	1st April 1928..	23rd Novr. 1928
A. G. McCall, Esq., I. C. S.	President, Manipur State Darbar ...	1st April 1928.	31st March 1929.
Rajkumar Dumbra Singh Senapati.	Ordinary Member of the Manipur State Darbar.	Ditto	Ditto
Nongmaithem Shyamcharan Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Saogaijam Bhuban Singh.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Haobam Pitambar Singh ...	Additional Member of the Manipur State Darbar.	Ditto	Ditto
Laisram Chura Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
Rajkumar Bhaskor Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
C. F. Jeffery, Esq., M. I. M. E. ...	State Engineer. ...	Ditto	Ditto
J. M. N. Barrett Esq., A.M.I.E.E.	Hydro Electric Engineer.	15th Febr'y 1929.	Ditto
S. J. Duncan, Esq., B.A.C.	Sub-Divisional Officer, Tamenglong ..	1st April 1928.	Ditto
B. C. Gasper, Esq., B.A.C.	Do Churachandpur	Ditto	Ditto
L. L. Peters, Esq., F.A.C.	Do. Ukhrul ..	Ditto	11th March 1929.
Angom Tomchaibi Singh ...	President of the Cherap Court.	Ditto	31st March 1929.
Rajkumar Digendra Singh ...	Member of the Cherap Court.	Ditto	Ditto
Thabal Sarma ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
Khel Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
Khongjom Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
Rajkumar Birachandra Singh.	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
Babu Upendra Krishna Chakravarti	Officer in charge Land Revenue Office.	Ditto	Ditto
Babu Mon Mohon Kundu ...	Offg. Registrar, Political Agency ...	Ditto	Ditto
Saogaijam Sanachaoba Singh, B.A.	Private Secretary to H.H. the Maharajah of Manipur C.B.E. ...	1st April 1928.	18th Augus' 1928.
Lairenmayum Ibohal Singh, B.A. B. L.	Ditto	2nd Decr. 1928.	31st March 1929.
Mr. A. C. Eleazar ...	A.D.C. to His Highness the Maharajah of Manipur C. B. E. ...	Ditto	Ditto
Babu Ambica Charan Ghose ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Sanjenbam Nodia Singh, B. A.	Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharajah C. B. E. ...	1st April 1928.	31st Decr. 1928.
Babu Nithor Nath Banerjee ...	Supdt. State Office.	Ditto	31st January 1929.
R. K. Atompisak Singh, B. A.	Offg. Supdt., State Office.	1st February 1929.	31st March 1929.
Ningthoujam Golap Singh ..	Superintendent, Hill Office	1st April 1928.	14th Febr'y 1929.
Waikhom Premanando Singh.	Offg. Supdt., Hill Office.	15th Febr'y. 1929.	31st March 1929.
Chandam Golap Singh ...	Subadar Major of the Manipur State Military Police	25th May 1928.	Ditto
Khomdram Dhana Chandra Singh	Offg. ditto	1st April 1928.	24th May 1928.
	Deputy Inspector of Schools	Ditto	31 March 1929.
	Inspector of Police	Ditto	Ditto

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in the Manipur State.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the	7 MARKS
1	2	3	4

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Manipur State for the year 1928-29.

ARM OF SERVICE.	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN					DETAILS OF FORCE AT END OF THE CURRENT YEAR								REMARKS	
	At the end of last year	Recruited this year	CASUALTIES			At the end of the current year	Number of regiments battalions batteries	Number of guns	NUMBER OF MEN						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers
			Died	Invalids	Discharged deserted etc				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Infantry	283	11	3	2	6	283	1	299		8	24	201	Rs 32,679		
TOTAL	283	11	3	2	6	283	1	299		8	24	201	Rs 32,679		

APPENDIX IV. (1)

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Military Police for the year 1928-29.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE	Number	Pay of grade			Total cost			PUNISHMENT			REWARDS		EDUCATION	
								Dismissed	Fined degraded or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	By promotion.	By money	Number ad's to read and write	Number illiterate
		Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Subadar Major	1	100	0	0										
Subadars	3	50	0	0										
1st Subadar's allowance		15	0	0										
2nd Subadar's allowance		10	0	0										
3rd Subadar's allowance		5	0	0										
Jamadar	2	40	0	0										
Jamadars	2	35	0	0										
Havildars	16	13	0	0										
Naiks	8	11	0	0										
Sepoys	2	15	0	0										
Sepoys	100	9	0	0										
Sepoys	55	8	8	0										
Sepoys	15	8	0	0										
Buglers	2	8	8	0										
Buglers	3	8	0	0										
1 Jamadar Adjutant's allowance		4	0	0										
1 Havildar Major's allowance		4	0	0										
8 Signalling Sepoys allowance		0	8	0										
1 Bugler Major's allowance		2	0	0										
1 Signal Master's allowance		2	0	0										
Good conduct allowance to 50 Sepoys		0	5	0	27	902	0	0						
Band Establishment														
Band Master	1	14	0	0										
Bandman	1	10	0	0										
Bandman	6	0	0	0										
Bandman	8	8	8	0										
Bandman	8	8	0	0										
Bandman's allowance		1	0	0	20	25	0	0						
Miscellaneous Establishment														
Cook	1	32	0	0										
Assistant Cook	1	12	0	0										
Ward	1	10	0	0										
Ward	1	10	0	0										
Tailor	3	10	0	0										
Muli	1	7	0	0										
Sweepers	4	7	0	0										
Sweeper for Hospital	1	7	0	0	119	0	0							
TOTAL					32,679	0	0							

APPENDIX IV. (2)

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Civil Police for the year 1928-29.

Description of Office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishment			Reward.		Education.	
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs A P							
Inspector	1	At Rs 100 -	1,200 0-0						1	..
Sub-Inspectors	2	At Rs 30 - to 50/-	885-0-0		1		..	..	2	..
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	3	At Rs 20 to 25	492-0-0	..			..	..	2	..
Head constables	4	At Rs 15 to 20 -	803-0-0	1	1	.	..	..	4	..
Writer constables	6	At Rs 12 - to 15	936 0 0	.	2	.	..	..	6	..
Constables	32	(a) Rs 8 to 9/-	3,150-0-0	..	5	1	..	..	24	2
Chowkidars	203	(a) Rs 3/8/-	8,459 0-0	..	2		..		2	..
Sweepers	1	(a) Rs 7 -	84-0-0	.		.	..	..		..
Total			16,012-0-0	1	11	1	..	..	41	2

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Police in the Manipur State during the year 1928-29.

MANIPUR STATE	Number of Offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (column 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		REMARKS.
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Civil Police, Imphal Thana	191	217	160	198	158	195	133	179	23	16	83.1	90.4	84.1	91.79	*

* One man awaiting trial one absconded before trial and another died before trial

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Manipur State during the year 1928-29.

MANIPUR STATE	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen	
	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Civil Police, Imphal Thana	Rs 9,150	Rs 6,391	Rs 6,528	Rs 4,088	Rs 71.56	Rs 63.95

DIX VII.

of and cases awaiting trial in the Manipur State during the year 1928-29.

REMARKS					TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT															REMARKS



APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Manipur State during the year 1928-29.

NAME OF COURT	Number of offences reported during the year		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH								PERSONS DISPOSED OF					Persons remaining at the end of the year
			Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial in 1928-29					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred.	
	Arrested by Police	Upon warrant		On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year								
									Past year	Present year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1 Manipur State Darbar	15	10	4	13	1	7	..	...	62	25			20	5		
2 Cherap Court	282	268	8	198	100	130	9	7	423	437	69	124	217	8	15	4
3 Town Panchayet Court	66	77	2		58	61		7	122	128	28	51	14	8		37
4 Rural Panchayets	275	236	51		212	129	66	31	643	469	135	165	64	83	1	21
5 Hill Court of President, Manipur State Darbar	65	67	10	3	40	112	.	..	170	165		58	102			10
6 North-West Sub-Divisional Officer's Court	20	11	8			36			54	44	29	2	5		4	4
7 South-West Sub-Divisional Officer's Court	13	11	...		3	14		36	28	53		5	46		2	
8 North-East Sub-Divisional Officer's Court	14	13			6	26			26	32		11	21			
TOTAL.	756	690	93	199	420	510	75	81	1,538	1,373	281	411	489	104	22	66

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Manipur State during the year 1928-29.

JUDICIAL		NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES																
		Number of applications	Applications rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed.		Referred		Further enquiry etc ordered		Pending	
					Confirmed		Modified		Reversed									
			Persons	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Revisional Court of H H (I) Maharaja of Manipur	22	42	16									32	2			5	4	
Manipur State Darbar	54	35	14	62	21	34	9	6	5					4	3	3	2	
Cherap Court	27	12	8	8	5	6	4	2	2	11	7					1	1	
Hill Court of President Manipur State Darbar	3	12	2	1	1										...	...
Total	106	101	40	91	27	40	13	8	7	11	7	32	2	4	3	9	7	

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL JUSTICE:—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1928 '29.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR.										SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.				
	Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Value.	Suits regarding landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs.100	Number of suits above Rs.100 and under Rs.500.	Number of suits above Rs.500 and under Rs.1,000	Number of suits above Rs.1,000 and under Rs.5,000.	Number of suits above Rs.5,000	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
											Rs.													Rs.	Y. M. D.
Manipal State Darbar	5	2	49	37	54	39	52	37	2	2	3,229	3	9	25	26	11	—	—	—	3	3	10	21	2,850	0 1 12
Chorap Court	—	7	2	420	494	457	406	455	490	2	6	73,735	110	179	245	376	91	17	—	88	31	198	150	73,273	0 0 29
Town Panchayats	23	47	779	772	802	819	755	772	47	47	67,158	12	747	13	358	414	—	—	—	325	18	153	276	63,855	0 1 15
Rural Panchayats	—	217	123	1,858	1,596	2,075	1,719	1,952	1,602	123	117	26,205	—	753	663	1,586	—	—	—	272	474	326	520	25,942	0 1 3
President's Hill Court	191	129	732	690	923	819	794	708	129	116	45,831	42	527	121	584	103	3	—	—	59	154	25	465	48,775	0 2 20
North-West Sub-D. O.'s Court	—	39	29	128	122	167	151	138	137	29	14	9,412	—	51	71	103	18	1	—	16	23	7	91	8,198	0 2 8
South-West Sub-D. O.'s Court	—	30	51	251	231	281	282	230	260	51	22	16,245	—	27	204	193	35	3	—	11	59	33	157	17,283	0 2 9
North-East Sub-D. O.'s Court	—	35	18	305	335	340	333	322	243	18	110	13,267	—	47	288	299	36	—	—	9	73	6	155	15,061	0 1 29
Total	—	547	401	4,552	4,277	5,099	4,076	4,098	4,244	401	434	2,65,152	167	2,320	1,790	3,135	704	24	10	783	835	713	1,869	2,00,332	

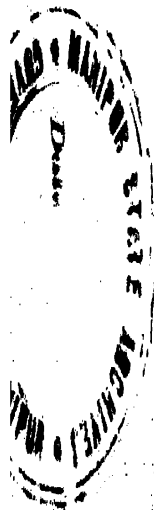
APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORKS.—Results of applications for execution of decrees 1925-29.

TRIBUTALS.	Opening balance.			Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of the year.		
	Past year.	Present year.	Value of opening bal- ance for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of pre- sent year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of pre- sent year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of pre- sent year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of pre- sent year.	Below 6 months.	Be low 12 months.	A bove 12 months.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			
Manipur State Darbar ...	60	63	8,103	15	23	1,775	75	86	9,578	12	33	2,633	63	53	7,245	15	4	31
Cherap Court ...	43	31	20,250	152	141	33,337	195	172	53,587	164	133	30,474	31	39	23,113	13	10	16
Town Panchayet Court ...	212	154	8,392	482	408	20,232	694	562	28,624	540	398	21,244	154	164	7,380	108	56	...
President's Hill Court ...	153	160	8,401	168	175	7,422	321	335	15,323	161	188	7,534	160	147	8,289	70	22	55
North-West Sub-divisional Officer's Court ...	32	36	8,164	47	53	2,795	79	89	5,959	43	35	2,830	36	54	3,129	24	12	18
South-West Sub-divisional Officer's Court ...	28	29	1,370	55	59	2,586	83	88	3,938	54	75	3,296	29	13	700	12	...	1
North-East Sub-divisional Officer's Court ...	18	18	1,216	42	42	1,508	60	60	2,724	42	42	1,736	18	18	988	7	5	6
Total ...	546	491	50,896	961	901	69,635	1,507	1,592	1,20,531	1,016	904	69,687	491	488	50,844	249	209	130

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL JUSTICE:—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits 1928-29.



TRIBUNAL.	HOW DISPOSED OF.																							Average duration.
	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		Decision confirmed.		Decision reversed.		Decision amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
											Rs.	Rs.											y. m. d.	y. m. d.
Divisional Court of H. H. the Maharajah of Manipur	36	38	159	127	194	165	156	128	38	37	13,600	17,162	130	114	6	2	1	2	9	7	2	3	0 5 22	0 6 17
Manipur State Durbar	33	30	203	251	281	271	271	240	20	31	32,926	40,978	180	166	34	47	20	10	9	12	13	5	0 1 3	0 1 5
Chang Court	6	5	207	252	273	257	268	251	5	6	12,680	10,381	163	123	40	27	17	22	26	16	22	41	0 1 1	0 1 0
President's Hill Court	1	—	8	23	9	28	9	19	—	4	666	1,713	6	17	1	—	—	—	—	6	2	9	0 3 25	0 0 19
Total	65	63	702	658	767	716	704	638	63	78	59,921	79,734	498	430	80	86	38	34	44	41	44	51	—	—

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock up in the Manipur Jail during the year 1928-29.

STATION	Number of prison.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				DAILY AVERAGE.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	TOTAL.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Manipur Imphal.	1	150	442	593	592	147.23	104.76	121	Rs. 11,773	19 days	5

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the year 1928-29.

NAME OF STATE.	Documents presented for registration.		NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiries at the close of the year.	
			Mort-gage.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Manipur	4,387	2,866	169	485	2,897	2,700	2	5	172	374	504	155	4,194	3,729	Rs. 2,41,966	Rs. 3,38,721	38	23	155	124

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts on account of registration during the year 1928-29.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.		
	Number of deeds.	Value of property	Fees realized.	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Sale deeds	2,897	1,68,936	1,780	2,760	2,74,068	1,715
Mortgages	619	38,415	338	435	28,944	255
Wills	2	150	5	5	4,700	11
Money bonds	172	8,814	170	374	20,085	207
Miscellaneous	504	25,851	279	155	16,624	247
Total	4,194	2,41,966	2,572	3,729	3,38,721	2,435

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and Expenditure of the municipalities of the Manipur State during the year 1928-29.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1928.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1929.
		Past.	Present		Past.	Present.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Imphal Town Fund, British Reserve.	Rs. 5,556	Rs. 16,081	Rs. 20,820	Rs. 26,376	Rs. 15,449	Rs. 15,728	Rs. 10,648

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Manipur State during the year 1928-29.

MANIPUR STATE.	April 1928.	May 1928.	June 1928.	July 1928.	August 1928.	September 1928.	October 1928.	November 1928.	December 1928.	January 1929.	February 1929.	March 1929.	Total	Total of past year.	Average of past 10 yrs.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Imphal	1.93	7.40	10.46	7.21	12.96	8.94	5.90	0.24	0.00	0.82	0.48	1.46	52.86	51.67	56.46
Tamenglong	1.39	14.41	24.15	27.72	26.71	23.88	18.36	.82	0.00	3.00	.22	2.43	143.19	174.65	144.11
Churachandpur	.99	9.94	16.99	7.21	14.70	6.72	7.47	.11	0.00	.88	.49	.92	66.42	61.46	61.46
Ukhrul	3.41	6.55	23.42	12.49	8.14	8.94	6.43	1.96	0.00	1.30	.17	1.46	73.76	67.76	73.76

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to price of Staple food grains.

Articles.	During March past year per maund.			During March present year per maund.			REMARKS.
1	2			3			4
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Paddy	1	7	0	1	2	0	
Rice, 1st quality	2	5	0	2	2	0	
„ 2nd	1	14	0	1	14	6	
Matikalai	5	8	0	.4	5	0	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on State Public Works during the year 1928-29.

Description of Works.	State Fund.			Local Fund.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. ESTABLISHMENT.—							
State Engineer's pay	9,900
Do. Travelling Allowance	1,103
Office establishment	4,644
Head quarter's establishment	2,506
Valley Road establishment	2,736
Palace establishment	336
Miscellaneous establishment	336
Travelling Allowance	492
2. Valley Roads Upkeep.—							
Repairs to Roads	14,752	...	...	...	...	14,752
River bunds and paths	1,597	...	...	...	...	1,597
Valley bridges and culverts	10,627	...	...	...	...	10,627
3. Renewals.—							
Valley bridges to improved type	13,065	...	...	...	...	13,065
Culverts Concrete re-inforced	2,852	...	...	...	...	2,852
Metalling Pucca Roads	2,003	...	...	...	...	2,003
Widening and re-alignment of Roads and improvement of Bazar and river bunds	3,217	...	...	...	...	3,217
4. State Offices Upkeep—							
State Office, Hill Office and connected buildings	242	...	...	...	...	242
Land Revenue Office and connected buildings	247	...	...	...	...	247
P. W. D. Office and connected buildings ...	—	41	—	—	—	—	41
P. W. D. Workshop and Store sheds ...	—	158	—	—	—	—	158
Jail buildings and staff quarters ...	—	388	—	—	—	—	388
Cherap and Panchayet Courts ...	—	274	—	—	—	—	274
Press Building and out houses ...	—	119	—	—	—	—	119
Valley Panchayet Courts ...	—	462	—	—	—	—	462
Valley rest houses ...	—	1,149	—	—	—	—	1,149
Land Revenue Camps ...	—	712	—	—	—	—	712
5. State Police Buildings—							
Imphal Thana and out houses ...	—	184	—	—	—	—	184
Military Police quarters ...	—	523	—	—	—	—	523
Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters ...	—	30	—	—	—	—	30
Sengmai, Tairelpokpi, Mao and Pallel Thanas ...	—	287	—	—	—	—	287
6. Residences—							
President's Bungalow and out houses ...	—	380	—	—	—	—	380
State Engineer's Bungalow and out houses ...	—	446	—	—	—	—	446
Medical Officer's Bungalow ...	—	299	—	—	—	—	299
Carried over ...	—	54,054	—	—	—	—	76,107

APPENDIX XIX.—Continued.

Expenditure on State Public Works during the year 1928-29.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	State Fund.			Local Fund.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brought forward	54,054	—	—	—	—	76,107
Dak Bungalow and out houses	...	236	—	—	—	—	236
School Master's Bungalow	..	118	—	—	—	—	118
Companions Bungalow (Old							
Medical Officer's Bungalow)	...	109	—	—	—	—	109
Serai ghur	65	—	—	—	—	65
Babupara houses	...	1,168	—	—	—	—	1,168
7. Hospital and Dispensaries—							
Imphal Civil Hospital ...	—	494	—	—	—	—	494
Hospital Residential quarters	...	186	—	—	—	—	186
Kakching, Bishenpur and							
Moirang Dispensaries ...	—	253	—	—	—	—	253
Veterinary Hospital and							
quarters ..	—	165	—	—	—	—	165
Leper Asylum	...	221	—	—	—	—	221
8. Educational Buildings.—							
Johnstone School	...	249	—	—	—	—	249
Educational Office	..	57	—	—	—	—	57
Valley Schools (Upkeep) ..	—	1,740	—	—	—	—	1,740
Do (Renewals)	...	1,215	—	—	—	—	1,215
9. Palace and connected							
Buildings.—							
Palace main blocks	...	4,454	—	—	—	—	4,454
Mandob	...	264	—	—	—	—	264
Jagamohon and out houses	...	159	—	—	—	—	159
Sri Govindaji's Temple	...	321	—	—	—	—	321
Palace Office	...	156	—	—	—	—	156
Langthabal Bungalow	...	192	—	—	—	—	192
Shillong houses	...	2,966	—	—	—	—	2,966
Palace Lighting	...	1,920	—	—	—	—	1,920
Palace Garden and Pologround	—	1,972	—	—	—	—	1,972
0. Miscellaneous.—							
Stationery and Office contin-							
gencies ...	—	...	—	—	—	—	1,000
Tools, Plants, Tents, Furniture							
and Crockery Renewals ...	—	...	—	—	—	—	2,118
Repairs to Workshop							
equipment	...	749	—	—	—	—	749
British Reserve Contribution	—	—	—	—	4,000
Sanitary arrangements	—	—	—	—	1,560
Upkeep present Jiri houses	—	—	—	—	241
Stock and Stores	—	—	—	—	7,894
Private Works	—	—	—	—	569
Viceroy's Visit	—	—	—	—	1,568
1. Original Works—							
Pavilion Palace South wall							
extension and Levelling of							
Cricknet ground	...	3,052	—	—	—	—	3,052
Darbar Hall furniture	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	1,000
Carried over	...	4,052	73,485	—	...	—	1,18,535

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	State Fund.			Local Fund.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brought forward ...	4,052	73,465					1,18,535
Maharajah Kumar Budha Chandra's quarters	374	374
Dimapur							
Dimapur Cook shed completion	1,222	1,222
Hospital buildings.							
Latrine for the Superior Medical staff of Civil Hospital	170	170
Jiribam.							
Construction of a new Hospital with quarter for State Doctor, Compounder and Pantwalla	893	893
2nd Amin and 2nd Clerk's quarters	1,581	1,581
Civil Police.							
Officer's quarter and kitchen	503	503
State Works.							
Khongnang bund protection works	1,499	1,499
Compensation of land taken for diversion of Mayang Imphal Wabagai Road	701	701
Compensation of land widening Sugnoo road, at Wabagai Hiyanglam and Waikhong	125	125
Compensation Lamsang Faidinga Road	1,114	1,114
Wiring State buildings for Electric Lighting	10,236	10,236
Education.							
Johnstone School Gymnasium	720	720
Construction of Land Revenue Office Urinal	16	16
Total (Valley)	23,196	73,485					1,37,679
12 State Works in the Hills.—							
Establishment	1,996
Char Road and others	2,213	2,651	4,864
Bridges	4,502	2,152	6,714
Rest houses	1,440	209	1,658
Purchase of Tools and plants	359
Buildings in the New Sub-Divisions	5,376	2,759	8,135
Ridge paths	4,859	3,327	8,986
Miscellaneous	328
13. Churachandpur Water supply works	2,663
Total (Hills)	18,499	11,296	37,153
14. Water Works maintenance	6,052
15. Hydro Electric works	75,843	75,843
GRAND TOTAL	1,17,528	84,783	2,56,727

Agricultural stock in the Manipur State during the year 1928-29.

DISTRICT.	Year.	HORSES AND CATTLE.				Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	PLOUGH.		CARTS.		REMARKS.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.							With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Munipar ...	1928-29	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	3,750

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Manipur State during the year 1928-29.

Name of State	Country spirit.		Opium		Ganja		Tari		Total	
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Manipur			1	Rs 4,833	1	Rs. 20			2	Rs 4,853

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1928-29.

RECEIPTS.

NAME OF DEMAND	DEMAND			Collection during the current year	Collection during previous year	Remission during the current year	Balance	REMARKS
	Arrear 1927-28	Current 1928-29	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year	...	...	...	4,16,722	..	...	...	...
1. Land Revenue	2,08,376	5,01,167	7,12,537	4,18,633	4,49,940	23,512	2,70,392	
2. Hill Tribes	212	71,578	74,820	73,479	73,740	1,161	180	
3. Fisheries	9,812	71,172	86,254	75,099	69,187	859	10,325	
4. Foreigners' tax	...	16,000	10,000	6,197	9,834	...	...
5. Ferry Revenue	...	1,320	1,320	1,253	1,335	...	67	
6. Salt Revenue	...	2,250	2,250	2,018	2,260	232	...	
7. Forests	...	40,000	40,000	26,045	44,262	...	...
8. Law and Justice	...	13,000	13,000	14,354	10,829	...	...
9. Jail	...	4,000	4,000	5,597	4,914	...	...
10. Excise	...	5,000	5,000	4,553	5,275	...	...
11. Kuba Valley compensation	...	6,270	6,270	6,270	6,270	...	...
12. Foreigners income tax and trading License fees	8,769	5,852	14,621	8,914	7,566	266	5,441	
13. Cart and Cattle taxes	...	35,000	35,000	46,304	25,853	..	...
14. Miscellaneous	..	25,000	25,000	42,303	60,801	...	...
TOTAL Rs.	2,27,193	8,02,909	10,30,102	7,31,319	7,72,072	26,030	2,86,405	
Water rate	37,467	21,016	59,403	15,074	15,937	2,980	43,001	Rs 1,651 fine and fees
TOTAL Rs.	2,64,680	8,24,325	10,89,505	7,46,393	7,88,009	29,010	3,29,406	
Total Adding Opening balance	..	..	...	11,63,115	...	...	...

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year

1928-29.

EXPENDITURE.

Nature of Expenditure	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.	
	Current year	Previous year.	Current year	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
I.—ADMINISTRATION.				
Pay and Allowance of President	21,320	22,300	21,266	23,273
Travelling Allowance of ditto	1,500	1,500	1,350	1,504
Pay of Darbar Members	14,748	14,700	14,760	14,681
Travelling Allowance of ditto	700	1,300	530	364
Pay of Establishment	24,178	23,804	22,007	23,167
Travelling Allowance of ditto	800	800	385	820
Contingencies	7,700	8,200	5,010	7,614
Total	70,944	72,604	65,308	71,144
II.—LAND REVENUE.				
Pay of Officer in Charge Land Revenue Office	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700
Travelling Allowance of ditto	800	1,000	758	484
Pay of Sub-Deputy Collector	844	816	811	809
Office Establishment	5,933	5,784	6,020	6,170
Travelling Allowance of ditto	250	250	30	54
Field Establishment	10,250	10,226	9,798	10,011
Lakpan Establishment	12,316	12,076	12,227	12,049
Travelling Allowance of ditto	900	900	738	809
Jungle Establishment	1,252	2,486	3,117	2,401
Contingencies	4,200	5,000	3,810	4,209
Total	41,515	41,248	39,672	40,016
III.—HILL TRIBES.				
Pay of Gazetted Establishment	22,075	22,888	24,523	24,682
Travelling Allowance of ditto	8,600	9,800	3,383	3,012
Office Establishment	23,317	19,479	19,488	18,585
Travelling Allowance of ditto	75	100	—	4
Office Contingencies	8,860	1,600	1,351	4,285
Education Establishment	8,136	7,264	6,370	6,324
Ditto Contingencies	8,318	8,796	6,794	6,986
Medical Establishment	8,894	9,004	8,134	7,742
Travelling Allowance of ditto	1,200	1,050	1,206	650
Medical Contingencies	9,200	8,950	8,007	8,255
P. W. D. works Establishment	4,336	4,208	3,990	3,969
Travelling Allowance of ditto	50	50	150	36
P. W. D. works	43,530	46,845	33,158	41,771
Postal Establishment	680	840	480	528
Ditto Contingencies	200	300	104	119
Marnam Punitive Establishment	—	—	370	—
Ditto Contingencies	—	—	89	—
Total	1,39,431	1,38,394	1,21,203	1,27,277
IV.—SALT.				
Contingencies	1,000	1,000	—	100
V.—FORESTS.				
Establishment	1,728	1,728	1,728	1,728
Contingencies	1,000	1,500	724	300
Import Duty payable to Burma Government	—	—	—	—
Total	2,728	3,228	2,452	2,028
VI.—LAW AND JUSTICE.				
Establishment	17,496	16,860	17,122	16,742
Travelling Allowance of ditto	500	500	353	564
Contingencies	1,000	2,132	1,634	1,866
Total	19,506	19,492	19,109	19,172
Carried over	2,75,304	2,76,026	2,47,744	2,60,101

APPENDIX XXII.—Continued.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipal State during the year
1928-29.

EXPENDITURE.—Continued.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	
	Current year	Previous year.	Current year	Previous year.
1	2	3	1	5
Brought forward —	2,70,204	2,76,026	2,47,741	2,50,191
VII.—MAHARAJA'S CIVIL LIST.				
His Highness's Privy purse	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Maintenance of Maharaja's Family and Temple	44,472	40,556	44,472	40,676
Allowance to the detenu at Brindaban	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Pay of Maharam's Companion	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
His Highness's personal Contingencies ..	13,300	13,500	16,114	16,458
Fairs and Ceremonies including Sradha ...	19,000	19,000	20,172	17,341
Miscellaneous Contingencies	2,440	2,400	168	2,760
Educational expenses of H. H.'s sons	15,000	16,000	11,626	13,251
Total	1,58,812	1,55,196	1,50,192	1,54,071
VIII.—STATE WORKS.				
State Works ..	1,31,500	1,25,218	1,37,679	1,38,919
IX.—MILITARY POLICE.				
Pay of the Force and Establishment	32,550	31,656	32,679	32,264
Contingencies	13,898	12,000	12,727	12,674
Total	46,448	43,656	45,406	44,938
X.—CIVIL POLICE.				
Pay of Establishment ..	17,388	18,162	16,692	16,230
Travelling Allowance	600	600	368	982
Contingencies	2,550	2,850	2,811	2,388
Total	20,538	21,612	19,781	19,600
XI.—JAIL.				
Establishment	4,158	3,816	3,916	3,652
Clothing, Food and Miscellaneous	9,650	10,900	7,827	10,000
Manufacture	2,620	3,840	940	2,014
Expenses of Manipuri Prisoners transferred to Andamans and Sylhet Jail	1,000	1,000	1,627	1,040
Total	17,428	19,556	14,310	16,706
XII.—MEDICAL.				
Allowance to Medical Officer	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200
Travelling Allowance	1,000	1,050	653	815
Pay of Medical Establishment	9,936	11,060	10,252	9,520
Vaccination Establishment	1,515	1,515	1,231	1,454
Medicine, Diet and Contingencies	10,150	11,270	12,385	12,344
Asylum	2,500	2,000	2,468	2,319
Asylum	1,000	1,000	998	1,125
Pay of Kala-azar Establishment	300	300	300	300
Kala-azar Contingencies	..	..	..	..
Total	30,651	32,395	32,529	32,029
Carried over	6,82,071	6,73,659	6,53,671	6,60,000

APPENDIX XXII.

*Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during
the year 1928-29.*

EXPENDITURE—Concluded.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
Brought forward. ..	6,82,671	6,78,659	6,53,671	6,68,355
XIII.—EDUCATION.				
Pay of Establishment	34,724	29,580	34,107	32,250
Capitation Grant	4,500	4,500	4,203	1,144
Contribution to Johnstone School and Bengali School	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800
Scholarships	8,208	7,385	7,728	6,674
Books and Stationery and Printing Expenses ..	660	660	437	123
Furniture	300	300	44	726
Miscellaneous	500	820	741	611
TOTAL. ..	56,692	51,545	55,040	49,528
XIV.—EXPEDITION AND TOURS.				
Expedition and Tours	1,000	1,000	130	49
XV.—TRIBUTE.				
Tribute	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.				
Establishment	2,424	2,448	2,425	2,304
Contingencies	1,000	1,000	370	...
Printing Press Establishment	2,040	8,172	2,944	2,930
Ditto Contingencies	1,000	1,000	129	132
Registration Establishment	1,920	1,836	1,863	1,841
Ditto Contingencies	168	252	242	263
TOTAL. ...	9,452	9,708	7,973	7,470
XVII.—VETERINARY.				
Establishment	2,700	2,605	2,700	2,837
Travelling Allowance	400	400	215	236
Contingencies	1,500	2,000	1,664	1,663
Stallions	192	192	192	176
Ditto Contingencies	208	208	28	117
TOTAL. ...	5,000	5,404	4,829	5,019
XVIII.—WATER WORKS LOAN AND FLOOD LOAN.				
Repayment of Loan.	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
XIX.				
Gratuity and Pension.	8,000	8,000	2,155	11,508
XX.—WATER WORKS MAINTENANCE.				
Water-works Maintenance	7,787	9,089	6,052	8,949
XXI.				
Hydro Electric Scheme	1,10,500	...	75,843	...
TOTAL. ...	9,16,112	7,93,405	8,49,718	7,83,873
New Building and Miscellaneous Advance paid during the year ... ..	...	...	11,026	14,750
Recoveries of House Building and Miscellaneous Advances (adjusted by short drawal of pay bills) ... ..	...	...	-2,200	-2,305
Total Expenditure of the year ... ..	...	...	8,38,440	7,85,318
Add closing balance ... ..	...	...	2,25,698	...
GRAND TOTAL. ...	...	...	...	...

